

District No. 25.

J. U. WHITE, PRINTER, ST. IVES.

THE ST. IVES
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Gentlemen,

*I beg to present the following as my Annual
Report of the St. Ives Urban Sanitary District for
1894,*

And remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. NICHOLLS,
M. O. H.

January 24th, 1895.

1894.

St. IVES URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Area, 1100 Statute Acres.	Population 1881, 6,445.
Density of population per acre, 5.64.	„ 1891, 6,094.
Emigrants, 73.	Immigrants, 94.
Estimated population 1894	6,360.
Inhabited houses, 1881	1,483.
„ „ 1891	1,478.

Births Registered, **180** (86 males and 94 females).
Deaths „ **133** (52 males and 81 females).—**Natural increase, 47.**
Again we notice that the female births and deaths exceed the male ; this year by 8 and 29 respectively.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Birth=rate per 1000 of the population ...	29.97 ...	29.37 ...	29.53.
Death=rate „ „ „ ...	17.88 ...	18.87 ...	21.82.

I have given the rates for 1892 and 1893, the better to illustrate our position in regard to births and deaths.

Classification of Ages of Deaths.

	1 yr. & under.	1 to 5 yrs.	5 to 15 yrs.	15 to 25 yrs.	25 to 65 yrs.	65 to 80 yrs.	Over 80.
January ...	8	1	1	—	3	6	2
February..	7	—	—	3	3	5	1
March.....	2	2	—	—	4	4	—
April	2	—	3	1	2	1	1
May	2	1	—	—	1	3	2
June	—	—	2	—	3	3	3
July	1	2	—	—	1	2	1
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
September.	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
October ...	2	3	1	—	2	3	—
November .	1	1	3	1	4	1	1
December .	4	1	—	—	3	1	1
	33	11	10	6	26	31	15

The birthrate is .65 higher than last year, and the deathrate 2.95 higher. The deaths exceed those of last year by 18, and the previous year by 23. The deaths of infants are lower than last year by 5, but higher than the previous year by 4. The highest percentage of deaths occur in the 25 to 65 years column, and in people about 55 or 60 years of age. The 46 deaths above 65 years is in about the same proportion as last year. The deaths this year are 11, or 1.6 per 1000 of the population higher than the average of the last ten years,—not so favourable as last year, when we were below the average. If we observe the following analysis of deaths we shall see that the increase is most marked in diseases of the nervous system, and in accidents. Thus the deaths from preventable diseases are not higher than last year, but are in fact a fraction lower; although they cannot be compared favourably with 1892. With the following analysis of deaths I give the previous two years, for the advantage of comparison.

Analysis of Deaths.

1892.	1893.	1894.	
17	17	25	deaths were due to diseases of the Nervous System.
16	11	15	„ „ „ Circulatory System.
19	21	24	„ „ „ Respiratory System.
15	16	10	„ „ „ Alimentary System.
5	3	2	„ „ „ Genito-Urinary System.
5	2	8	„ „ „ Lymphatic System.
5	11	11	„ „ „ Zymotic diseases.
10	15	15	„ „ „ Senile decay.
11	8	10	„ „ „ Marasmus.
6	9	6	„ „ „ Premature births and Malformations.
2	2	7	Inquests (deaths being either due to Accidents or Natural Causes.)

7 illegitimate births and 5 illegitimate deaths.

Illegitimate birthrate 1 in 26 births, making a rate of 3.8 per cent. of births, or 1.14 per 1000 of population.

Illegitimate deathrate 1 in 26 deaths, making a rate of 2.7 per cent. of deaths, or .82 per 1000 of population.

Particulars of Illegitimate Deaths.

Date of death.	Name.	Residence.	Sex.	Age.	Cause of death.	If nursed by mother.
Jan. 11 ..	R. Chapman	.. Stennaek	.. Male	.. 6 weeks	.. Atrophy from birth	.. Nursed & fed with milk.
Feb. 5 ..	S. M. James	.. Porthmeor-sq.	.. Male	.. 5 mths.	.. Atrophy from birth	..
Feb. 20 ..	M. J. Baragwanath	.. Norway	.. Female	.. 14 hours	.. Premature (7 months)	.. Nursed.
Sep. 25 ..	C. T. Stevens	.. Capel-court	.. Female	.. 13 days	.. Premature (7 months)	.. Not nursed.
Nov. 3 ..	M. D. R. Noall	.. Fore-street	.. Female	.. 3 mths.	.. Marasmus	.. Nursed & fed.

Neither of the illegitimate children were insured.

Infant Mortality.—33 deaths, giving a deathrate of 5.41 per 1000 of the population, and being at the rate of 180 deaths in 1000 births. This compares with 212 deaths in 1000 births last year, and 155 deaths in 1000 births in 1892. Not quite so bad as last year, but still a high rate; due in many cases to the same causes as mentioned in previous years.

Zymotic Mortality.--11 deaths, giving a deathrate of 1·80 per 1000 of the population; due to the following:—Whooping Cough 5, Scarlatina 4, and Typhoid 2. Although we are fortunate not to have any deaths from Diphtheria or Diarrhœa, we have two from the other chief preventable disease, Typhoid Fever.

Zymotic Deaths.

Small pox.	Diphtheria		Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Fevers.					Measles.	Whooping				
	or M. Croup.				Typhoid.	Continued.	Peurpural.	Cough.	Diarrhœa.						
0	0	....	0	..	3 (in Nov.) ..	1 (in Jan.)	0	....	0	....	0	..	1 (in Sep.) ..	0
0	0	....	0	..	1 (in Dec.) ..	1 (in Nov.)	0	....	0	....	0	..	3 (in Oct.) ..	0
0	0	....	0	..	0	..	0	....	0	....	0	..	1 (in Dec.) ..	0
0		0		0		4		2		0		0		5	0

Cancer Mortality.—7 deaths (3 males and 4 females), making a deathrate of 1·14 per 1000 of the population. This is one death above last year. The ages were 45, 44, 84, 71, 59, 56 and 56 years.

Phthisical Mortality.—9 deaths from Phthisis and general Tuberculosis, making a deathrate of 1·47 of the population. This is the same as in 1892, and one death lower than last year.

Respiratory Mortality.—19 deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, making a deathrate of 3·11 per 1000 of the population. This is higher than last year, which was higher than its predecessor. 9 deaths occurred last January during severe weather, 4 deaths being infants, and 5 of people over 70 years. Omitting this month, the mortality of the remainder of the year is favourable. Influenza has again influenced this mortality.

EPIDEMICS.

Influenza, which was notified in last year's report as occurring in December, was traceable in January, 1894, and influenced the respiratory mortality.

Scarlatina.—Only one case was notified during January, so that I hoped the epidemic had passed. But 6 cases occurred at Midsummer, and during October, November and December, 26 cases were notified, and many others occurred which were not notified, the parents thereby rendering themselves liable to a conviction and penalty. The origin of the recurrence was difficult to trace, and the cases were generally of a very favourable type. Isolation was carried out as far as possible, in spite of difficulties in the small houses. Disinfectants were freely used, and children prevented from attending school, or having intercourse with other children, until free from infection. The benefits occurring from attention to disinfecting and isolating severer cases is almost lost, when a number of mild cases occur, where the children may be kept in two or three days,—no notice given to the Authority,—and when apparently better, sent out to other children, or to school,—the parents evidently unaware of the latent dangers, and thinking it fortunate that the children have had the disease, and themselves relieved of one anxiety.

Erysipelas.—10 cases were notified, all of the mild cutaneous variety, which ran a rapid and favourable course.

Whooping Cough.—This disease was fairly general for a few months, but was chiefly of a favourable type.

Typhoid Fever.—This disease has been more in evidence again. One death occurred early in the month of January, which was notified last year. 3 cases have appeared during November and December, with one death (the patient being previously weak and emaciated from privation.)

No other disease prevalent in the District.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE.

During the year 51 cases of infectious disease were notified, making a rate of 8·36 per 1000 of the population. Last year 145 cases were notified.

It should be known that those having mild cases of presumed infectious disease, and without a medical man in attendance, are expected to give information to the Sanitary Inspector. This is a duty which each one owes to his neighbours, apart from the penalty to which they are liable for not reporting.

Table of Cases Notified.

	Small pox.	Diphtheria and Mem. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina.	Fevers.		
					Typhoid.	Continued.	Puerperal.
January	2	2	1	...	...	1
February	1	...	...	...	...	...
March
April
May	2	3	...	...	...
June	1	...	...	...	...
July	3	...	...	...
August	1	...	...	...	...	...
September
October	1	9	...	...	...
November	3	8	2	...	...
December	1	9	1	...	...
	0	4	10	33	3	0	1
Total cases notified							51.
Rate per 1000 } of population. }	0	·65	1·64	5·41	·49	·0	·16
Total							8·36

I have had 9 notices during the year from Port Authorities at Cardiff, and elsewhere, notifying the coming of seamen to their homes in this District after leaving vessels or steamers arriving from foreign cholera infected ports. I kept these men under observation for the necessary period, but no choleric sickness occurred amongst them or their families.

Also in accordance with the cholera regulations, I boarded two steamers and two vessels arriving in the Bay from possible cholera infected continental ports. All was found satisfactory on board, there being no sickness, and the necessary precautions had been taken with regard to the water supply, and to general sanitary cleanliness.

HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

During the year as occasion required, and at other times, I have visited all parts of the District: in some cases in company with the Sanitary Inspector, where especial reasons arose.

In Town.—I find a great improvement has been made in certain properties since the report of last year was issued. More attention having been paid to make the houses more satisfactory in regard to the roofs, windows, fireplaces, and surroundings. A tendency to overcrowding sleeping apartments still exists. The want of closet accommodation shows signs of being remedied, but there are still many houses where such are lacking, and where they could be easily constructed. The smaller houses without ground attached are dependent on the proposed latrines and public conveniences. Many houses are still without guttering to carry off rain-water from roofs, and so keep the walls and foundations dry; many fireplaces and chimneys are still useless, owing to faulty construction or blocking of flues; many windows are still faulty in not being made to open freely at top and bottom; and some few closets have not such efficient ventilating pipes as are necessary. Owing to the improved scavenging, there is not the tendency for refuse to collect or to be thrown near dwelling houses, but filthy water is still thrown too frequently into the courts, as well as on the surface of streets, areas, or Fore-sand in front of houses.

The Schools are satisfactory; with clean and well kept sanitary conveniences. At the Board School I find the ground beneath the new shelter in girls' yard is damp with pools of water. This ground should be raised above the level of the surrounding yard.

In the Stennack.—The same remarks apply here as to the town itself. The closet accommodation is still lacking.

At Trenwith there are evidences of an improved condition of affairs in respect to sufficient closet accommodation and cleaner surroundings, although here also the habit of throwing filthy water on the surface of the ground in front of the houses, more or less continues.

At Halsetown.—I cannot speak of very much improvement in this village in respect to many of the dwelling houses. Closet accommodation is still deficient. The existing closets are fairly good, but are not too frequently lime-washed. The **School** has been most satisfactorily renovated, and equipped with all sanitary and other requirements.

Trelyon.—The cottages in this village are in a very fair condition, both in regard to repair and cleanliness. The houses being somewhat scattered, the lack of closets is perhaps not severely felt.

In the Various Hamlets in the district, some improvement is visible in the state of repair and cleanliness of the houses. Apparently less damp walls exist, but too many cases still occur of stagnant water and refuse being allowed to remain near dwelling houses.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

The nuisance reported last year in the **Warren** has been abated by the wall being built high enough to prevent refuse being tipped over.

The **Meadow** has been improved, but is still not satisfactorily drained.

The **Harbour Beach** and the **Wharf** are in much better condition, except where the various drains open on to the sand.

The tendency for the formation of cesspits and refuse heaps no longer exists, and those that remain are more substantial in construction, and kept in better condition. The habit of throwing refuse into the courts and streets has been much lessened, but soiled water from various domestic sources is still indiscriminately thrown away, to the pollution of what should be a clean and sanitary surface of the ground.

The more efficient scavenging has made a considerable difference in the general appearance of the town. The heaps of decaying vegetable and other refuse of which I used to have frequent complaints, no longer exist. The **Stennack** stream is not polluted by refuse being thrown into it to the extent formerly existing; but I shall not be satisfied until I find none thrown there. To show an all-round improvement we must have the scheme for draining the town accomplished, and as this is now so near being commenced I think it unnecessary for me to mention the various parts which only require this remedy of drainage to remove insanitary conditions.

SPECIAL SANITARY WORK.

A yard for the temporary deposit of collected refuse has been purchased, paved and cemented. This refuse must be removed by farmers as soon as possible, and in no case kept there longer than a week.

	£	s	d
A special sanitary refuse collecting cart has been purchased, at a cost of	22	0	0
90 feet of new granite guttering has been laid on Terrace-hill, costing	5	10	0
200 feet of new granite guttering also laid in Chapel-street, costing ...	7	10	0
The main sewer on the Terrace Road has been extended with 8in. pipes from Porthia gate to Porthminster Hill gate, 500 feet, with 3 manholes, at a cost of	25	0	0
600 feet of 9in. main sewer laid at the back of Bellair Terrace, with 4 manholes, at a cost of	35	0	0
320 feet of 9in. sewer laid in Mount Pleasant, and 300 feet of 8in. sewer extended from this in front of Carrick Dhu Terrace, together costing	24	0	0
An improvement made at the Fountain by the covering of the river, and widening of the bridge, concreting the surface, improving the public water fountain, and fixing a new hydrant for the water cart, at a cost of	28	0	0
25 feet of rough drain replaced by 9in. stoneware pipes on Terrace Hill, and the wall heightened in the Warren, at a total cost of ...	4	10	0
Total	£151	10	0

The road up the Stennaek has been improved and widened in two places, and other minor improvements made.

In consequence of the Flood in November, considerable damage was done to streets, necessitating the relaying of 1200 feet of surface guttering, a half of which is completed. It was also necessary to relay 200 feet of sewers and drains, as well as to replace many pipes which were broken owing to the material forming their bed and support being washed away.

The bed and sides of the Stennaek stream, being injured by the same flood, requires securing, and at the same time making of a more even size throughout.

77 notices have been sent to abate nuisances, 36 were to owners of houses having defective sanitary appliances, and 49 were to remove other nuisances. In many cases two or three notices were required for the same nuisance, but finally all notices were attended to.

7 pit and vaulted privies have been replaced by water-closets, and the Inspector reports that all others are frequently emptied.

New Buildings.—40 plans were presented to and approved of by the Authority. 12 new houses have been certified as fit for occupation.

No plans have been submitted of the 6 houses being built at Drayeott, and the 4 being built behind Barnoon Terrace. The new bye-laws not yet having been

fully adopted, makes the presenting of plans optional. But past experience has shown us how frequently sanitary defects, unknown to the builder, have been made.

The New Scheme for Draining the Town has not yet been commenced ; but it has now arrived at such an advanced stage that we expect soon to see practical evidence of the scheme being carried out. Early in the year Mr. Cousins completed and elaborated the plans. In April an enquiry was held here by Mr. F. H. Tullock, M.I., C.E., Inspector to the Local Government Board. The plans have been approved of and passed. Consent has been obtained for borrowing the necessary money, namely, £6,500, from the Public Works Loan Board at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The various delays have been very disappointing to us, but apparently they have been unavoidable. I now hope that before the arrival of the summer this scheme may be to a great extent an accomplished fact.

The Scavenging.—We have now a decided improvement, so that the remarks in last year's report are no longer applicable. The scavenging has been let to a contractor for £4 per week, the contractor to have the refuse collected. The town provides a special covered cart, and the contractor supplies another, and provides horses. The collecting is conducted systematically, and at certain fixed hours : every day in the town proper, and on alternate days in the out-lying parts. The system works very satisfactorily, not only as regards the appearance of the town, but also it adds to the convenience of its householders.

About a dozen boys with donkey carts sent by farmers still collect refuse of a miscellaneous character from the streets, beaches and elsewhere.

This improved scavenging is beneficial, not only in view of a possible invasion of cholera, but also as a remedy against other preventable diseases. I am satisfied that the streets have been efficiently cleansed and flushed, and disinfectants used where necessary during the fishing seasons. The same care is required for the future.

WATER SUPPLY.

- (1)—*Fountain*—Abundant at all times.
- (2)—*Ayr*—Low in the Summer.
- (3)—*Penbeagle*—Low in the Summer.
- (4)—*Chyangwheel*—Somewhat low during the Summer.
- (5)—*Bellyars*—This supply is not very important to us now. Nothing has been done to prevent possible pollution, as it is contemplated that the new supply will render this supply unnecessary. It has only been used on rare occasions during this Summer.
- (6)—*Wheel Allen*—The new supply. This is an adit stream, 33 feet below the surface of the ground. It is piped in 6in. iron pipes from its source, through

a new adit, driven from Hellesveor Moor. These pipes are continued into the town, a distance of 1,800 yards. The water is then taken through 2,000 yards of new 4in. piping to the various upper levels and terraces, and to the covered reservoir at Ayr. During the Summer this supply was most useful in angmenting the supplies from sources 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The quality of the water is very good.

A stream of 13 gallons per minute came from this supply during its lowest period, in the driest part of the Summer.

A reservoir at the highest available position, to hold 2,000,000 gallons of water, should suffice for all requirements during the driest Summer.

Owing to the increased supply water has been abundant for flushing and cleansing sewers and streets, an important matter which has not been overlooked.

Some injury occurred to the water pipes during the November flood, many being broken, and consequently the water polluted. Immediate action was taken to repair this damage, and to empty the pipes of the polluted water.

As an additional precaution I caused notices to be posted in the town and district as follows :—

“NOTICE.

*“Owing to the recent heavy rains, damage to water pipes,
“&c., it is advisable, as a precaution, to boil all water used for
“drinking purposes. The same precaution applies to milk.”*

At Halsetown.—The supply of water from the two wells is satisfactory.

At Hellesveor.—The well previously reported on has been closed, and a new well contemplated.

At Trelyon.—Water from a spring, good and protected.

The wells in **other Hamlets and elsewhere** in the outlying parts of our district appear to be satisfactory and kept clean.

Burial Grounds.—*Parish Churchyard.*—Closed.
Cemetery.—In good order.

Bake-Houses.—15. Inspected frequently and found kept in good condition.

Slaughter-Houses.—5. Generally well kept ; frequently inspected.

Dairies.—Registered 52. *Cowsheds* 52. *Milkshops* 13. The reports from the Inspector (Mr. Bennetts) have shown them to be kept clean, and according to the requirements of the Act.

No common Lodging Houses in this District.

I had complaints of two offensive houses for smoking herrings. I visited each house. One was discontinued as a smoke-house. In the other various structural defects were remedied, since which I have not had any further complaints.

No other complaints of offensive Trades.

Vaccinations.--

Sale of Food and Drugs' Act.—No prosecution. In the Summer 4 baskets of cherries were seized by the Inspector and condemned by me as unfit for human consumption, and subsequently destroyed. No complaints received or cases known of food exposed for sale when unfit.

River Pollution.—Since the adoption of the new scavenging an improvement is perceptible in the Stennack stream, into which refuse of all sorts was thrown, trusting that it would be carried to the sea, but where it frequently remained until removed by a scavenger.

The new drainage will take the sewage which now falls into this stream.

When necessary disinfectants have been used by the Sanitary Inspector.

In future no excuse can exist for throwing refuse into the streams, and proceedings should be taken to discover and summon anyone offending.

Cholera.—The Authority has continued its precautionary measures, which were made much easier and effective by the new scavenging. Fewer filthy pits required attention. Notices to abate nuisances were issued, and generally promptly attended to. Manure collections, drains, and possible insanitary areas and courteleges have been kept under observation, and limewashing and disinfecting have been done where considered necessary. The recommendations of the Local Government Board were again carried out. All foreign trading vessels were visited and inspected by me, before having any intercourse with the shore. In future all vessels arriving in the Roadstead or Harbour will be inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. Dr. Wheaton, Inspector to the Local Government Board, held an enquiry here in October, to consider how we were prepared to meet a possible invasion of cholera; and he came again in November to discuss various suggestions with the Town Authority, notably the need for a building for isolating.

House Refuse.—Here again the new scavenging system meets a decided want. Refuse is collected from all houses in the crowded part of the town daily, and in other parts at least on alternate days. I hear no complaints of inefficient collecting. The collecting is done in a covered cart.

New Bye Laws.—These are now completed and adopted by our Authority, and are awaiting final adoption by the Local Government Board.

No proceedings taken under the Bye Laws during the year.

Bye Laws were made in August, 1890, under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886.

No Acts adopted during the year.

The Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889 ;

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 ; and

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885 and 1886, were adopted previously,

The Local Government Board have not requested any special report from me during the year.

I have prepared 13 reports—the annual for 1893, and a monthly report to the Sanitary Committee.

No Isolation Hospital exists ; so that satisfactory isolation of infectious disease cannot be done.

No Disinfecting Apparatus.

As in former years disinfectants have been provided free by the Town Authority, where necessary. Disinfecting has been done by the Sanitary Inspector with Solution of Perchloride of Mercury, and Jeye's Fluid, and Sulphur Candles used to disinfect apartments.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have stated I believe fairly fully the sanitary state of our District, and the various actions taken for preventing the spread of disease. I have in the main followed on the same lines as my former reports, but to make it more complete I have introduced various new features.

Naturally we first consider the rate of mortality, in itself, and as compared with previous years. We find it higher ; but when we notice further we find the increase is not in what is generally known as preventable mortality. Thus we find the Zymotic deathrate is lower. Out of the 11 Zymotic deaths we find two are from diseases considered especially preventable, and especially due to insanitary conditions. These deaths are from Typhoid Fever, and how they were contracted, or from what source they originated ; I have been unable to trace ; but am strongly of opinion that previous illhealth and privation played an active part. We find the Infant Mortality of 5·41 again high, and although to a great extent preventable, yet not easily so. We find the higher deathrate is due chiefly to what we may consider general and natural causes, most noticeable being the increase in brain and heart diseases, and a decidedly larger deathrate from accidents. Fishing have been so unremunerative generally during the year, and the bulk of the population being so dependent upon it, it follows that this must have an indirect influence on the rate of mortality, by many persons barely being able to procure the necessaries of life, and to protect themselves against weather influences ; and so falling victims to diseases which they are thus constitutionally less able to survive. The epidemic of Influenza which occurred last winter, more especially in December, 1893, was distinctly the indirect cause of the large number of nine deaths from respiratory diseases which occurred during January, 1894, and the cases of Phthisis occurring later on in the year.

Anteceding a few remarks on the weather influences on health, I append a Meteorological Summary of this District for each month, and give the means at the foot of the table.

Meteorological Summary.

Month.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Highest max.	Lowest min.	Mean daily range.	Mean temp.	Mean baro.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of rainy days.	Total days with sunshine.	Pre- vailing wind.
Jan ..	43·9 ..	42·9 ..	53·2 ..	22·3 ..	7·4 ..	43·6 ..	29·80 ..	4·58 ..	14 ..	24 ..	W.S.W.
Feb ..	46·8 ..	45·7 ..	53·2 ..	33·0 ..	7·3 ..	46·0 ..	30·14 ..	2·36 ..	10 ..	21 ..	W.S.W.
March.	48·9 ..	46·7 ..	62·5 ..	37·2 ..	8·4 ..	44·7 ..	29·98 ..	2·25 ..	6 ..	26 ..	W.S.W.
April..	52·2 ..	50·9 ..	61·0 ..	41·0 ..	10·3 ..	51·5 ..	29·70 ..	2·65 ..	8 ..	24 ..	S.S.W.
May ..	51·5 ..	49·7 ..	69·4 ..	37·8 ..	10·1 ..	51·4 ..	29·96 ..	2·54 ..	9 ..	20 ..	N.W.
June .	58·6 ..	55·3 ..	75·0 ..	48·6 ..	10·3 ..	58·1 ..	29·94 ..	2·39 ..	8 ..	27 ..	W.S.W.
July ..	61·2 ..	58·6 ..	74·6 ..	52·0 ..	4·8 ..	60·6 ..	29·95 ..	3·53 ..	8 ..	27 ..	S.S.W.
Aug. .	60·5 ..	57·3 ..	69·8 ..	53·0 ..	8·2 ..	60·1 ..	29·96 ..	2·94 ..	8 ..	27 ..	S.W.
Sept. .	57·5 ..	54·3 ..	67·3 ..	44·7 ..	7·6 ..	57·4 ..	30·11 ..	1·72 ..	5 ..	27 ..	S.E.
Oct. .	53·6 ..	51·3 ..	62·3 ..	42·6 ..	8·0 ..	53·4 ..	29·86 ..	6·32 ..	11 ..	24 ..	S.E.
Nov. .	49·9 ..	48·2 ..	58·6 ..	39·0 ..	7·3 ..	50·2 ..	29·59 ..	9·94 ..	15 ..	17 ..	S.W.
Dec ..	47·8 ..	45·3 ..	55·0 ..	39·0 ..	5·6 ..	48·1 ..	30·08 ..	4·60 ..	13 ..	19 ..	W.
Totals.	632·4 ..	606·2 ..	.....	.....	95·3 ..	625·1 ..	359·07 ..	45·82 ..	115 ..	283 ..	
Means.	52·7 ..	50·5 ..	.....	.....	7·9 ..	52·0 ..	29·92 ..	3·81 ..	9·5 ..	23·5 ..	

The weather during January was very changeable, the temperature varying from a maximum of 30·0 to 53·2, and a minimum of 22·3 to 50·5; fortunately with a generally light wind and quiet barometer. 22 deaths occurred, chiefly infants and old persons, 8 of the former and 8 of the latter, and 9 of these deaths were due to atmospheric influences. In February the weather improved, only 3 deaths resulting from respiratory causes out of 19. March was a favourable month, with a predominating S.W. and N.W. wind; 6 rainy days and 26 days with sunshine: 1 death occurred from pneumonia. The weather during April was favourable, not causing any death. May was also favourable, one death occurring in an infant from wasting disease from birth and bronchitis. During the Summer the weather was not prejudicial to health. No death was due to its influence during June; a child died from pneumonia in July; but none in August. September was a healthy month, with 5 rainy days and 27 days with bright sunshine. During October, November and December, the weather changes did not greatly influence the deathrate, one death in each month being due to respiratory disease. The mean temperature throughout the year has been fairly equitable and favourable. The mean daily range of temperature has been generally even; April, May and June showing the greatest variations. The atmospheric pressure is about equal to the average, and with no great or sudden variations. The rainfall is above the average—about 12 inches above last year's. It averaged about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches per month, except during October, November and December, when $6\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively fell. The greatest fall, occurring on November 11th, being 3 inches; this fell heavily during a few hours. The prevailing winds have been Westerly.

In reviewing the Sanitary state of the District we see improvement. The new Water Supply, Scavenging and Refuse Collecting are undoubtedly important steps in the right direction. The completed Drainage will add another important advance. When all these various improvements are conjoined they will point to progress towards Sanitary Reform ; and we cannot but hope and believe that the preventable mortality of the District will be even less than it is at present, or has been in the past.

In conclusion I would seek to impress on all the constant necessity for vigilance in promoting healthy habits ; and cleanliness, in persons, dwelling houses and surroundings.

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